THE WEISKLY UNION, a very large paper for country-redation, will be published every Saturday morning at the for-soring prices: For one copy, 22 for annum; three copies for 8 5 to-opies for 18 5 to copies for 115 5 twenty expires, sent to one address 5 Sabscriptions may commune at any time.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were besto sing their patronage to that extent that more warrycome were discossary to exhibit all titler stock, have collapsed their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salestreem on Breadway, at No. 251, corner of Marray street, opposits the Civ Hall. This unlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enforgement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and berging-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular at

Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of meacy chests, vault doors, and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray at., New York.
F. COYLE & Co., Ageuts
Washington, D. C.
B. W. KNOWLES, Agont
Richmond, Virginia. May 26-1y

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercanille credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

May 28-000*

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

DECARRANT COLONIES COLLEGE,
Washington, D. C.
sinal course of lectures will commence in thi
Coctober next, and continue until the 1st of

THOMAS MILLER, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, WILLIAM P. JOHNSTON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, JOSPIUA RILEY, M. D.,

Professor of Obstatries and Disauses of Weinen and Californ.

JOSHUA RILEY, M. D.,

Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Hygiene.
GRAPTON TYLER, M. D.,

Professor of Pathology, Practice of Medicine, and Climes! Medicine.
JAMES J. WARING, M. D.,

Professor of thysiology and Microscopical and Fathological Anatomy.

R. KING STONE, M. D.,

Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

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SELDEN W. CROW, M. D.,

Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Single tickets.

Matriculating fee, paid only once

J. RHEY, M. D., Dean,

Clinical Department of the National Medical College ring the winter searion clinical lectures are delivered by the Pro-rs of the Practice of Medicine and of Surgery, and operation

forecess of the Practice of Medicine and of Surgery, and operations performed before the class. During the remaining period of the year the claimal lectures are delivered by the other professors. Until the momentum to the approaching course these lectures will be delivered daily, commencing at 4½, b. m. Stadents residing to the city are a builted to the above lectures free of charge. Persons from a distance who wish to become resident students must address the Curator, who will inform them of the terms, and register their names for yearnicies.

W. P. JOHNSTON, M. D., Aug 19-2awtlstNov

\$35,500 !-Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 207, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, SEPTEMBER 18, 1858.

75 number Lettery.—12 Drawn Ballots.—BRULHANT SCHEME. Tickets \$10—balves \$5—quarters \$2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets

grand prize of \$60,000 2 prizes of 0 20,577 10 do 20,577 10 do prizes of 10,000 20 do do 8,500 65 do 60,600 & 60,000 & 6

BRADY'S GALLERY, 352 Pennsylvania avenue, near Seventh atreet, over Sweeny, Eittenhouse, Fant, & Co. 'a haiking House. Mr. HADY bega respectfully to Inform the public that, in consequence of the very liberal patronage he has received aince opening bis Photographic Gallery at Washington, he will, contrary to his original intention, keep it open during the summer months.

months.

An efficient corps of artists will be constantly in attendance to execute photographs and ambrotypes in the best possible manner.

Prices ranging from one dellar upwards.

The collection of portraits of distinguished men at this gallery is the largest in the world, and is open for public inspection every day (Sundays excepted) from 7, a. m., to 7, p. m.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY t assets February 1, 1858, \$4,685,908 95. Secured in State

Net assets February 1, 1807, 4 hospital bonds and mortgages of first class.

Frederick S. Wasson, president. Issae Abbott, secretary.

A. Y. P. Garnett, M. D., examining physician, 465 Nanth street.

Pamphlets and further information may be obtained at the office of CHARLES DE SELDEN, Agent,

No. 507 Seventh street.

TURTLES! AT LLOYD'S

TURTLES!! TURTLES!!! AT LLOYD'S

NATIONAL RESTAURANT, NATIONAL RESTAURANT, NATIONAL RESTAURANT, otheast corner of 7th and E streets. Sorved up in Soup and Steaks every day at 11 o'clock, a. m.

5.5 Orders from families promptly attended to 5.5

5.5 Real Live Geen Turtles always on hand. 5.5

July 16-cotf

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$200,000! STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

The only company in Washington having such a clause in its char-

Risks on buildings, merchandise, furniture, &c., taken at the lower Bosides the actual capital of the company, the individual liability uses of the charter renders the private fortune of each stockholder or losses.

—Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street.

Win. F. Bayly, Benj. Beal, Jean, Francis Mohun, James F. Haliclay, Hodson Taylor, Win. Orme, Samuel Bacou, Joseph Bryan, M. W. Gail. N. B.—No charge made for policies.

GRAFFOR D. HANSON, Secretary.

WM. R. BERRY.

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HENRY & CAMPBELL, Bankers,
LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

Enter lands with land warrants or cash, or on time, and loan money at wastern rates, pay taxes, and furnish abstract to titles.

Sep 28—dans iv

THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, Washington, D. C.

R. H. GILLET, Counsellor at Law, has removed

to procure from Mr. Washington his consent that the body might be removed to a more elevated portion of the ground, immediately in the rear of the present could, if, hereafter, the locality of the vault did not meet the approbation of Congress and of the association. But Mr. Washington regarded the expression of Gen. Washington's wishes on this subject as a sacred obligation, to be kept by his descendants in letter and in spirit; and therefore the following clause was inserted in the charter, and also in the contract: "The said vault, the remains in and around it, and the enclosure, shall never be the his office to his residence in Franklin Row, corner of K and furricenth streets. He will continue to devote his attention principally to cases in the United States Supreme Court.

Oct 28—dif

SCHOOL BOOKS.—SCHOOL BOOKS.—All the

text books used by the schools of this city.

For sale at the lowest price by

H.ANCHARD & MOHUN,

Corner of 11th street and Pean, ayen

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 132.

of the Union" respectfully submits the following:

We are enabled to report that the regent is making

We are enabled to report that the regent sharps the most diligent and strenuous efforts to comply with the provision of the 3d article of the constitution, viz:
"That a vice regent, if practicable, shall be appointed from each State in the Union." Negotiations are being carried on by which it is expected to be able to appoint

Since the previous report Madame Murat has been ap-pointed for Florida. At present, therefore, the grand council is composed of the following officers:

REGENT.

Notwithstanding the partial success of these efforts, to

Nowthistanding the partial success of these chorts, it is gratifying to be able to announce that such encouraging evidence is given of increasing interest in the purchase of Mount Vernou that there needs but continued zeal and perseverance on the part of the association procure a speedy and successful accomplishment of the

sacred purposes.

The public is already aware that in January last the Grand Ledge of the Masonic Order in Virginia passed a resolution to invite the brotherhood throughout the

Union to unite as a body with the association in the pus-chase of Mount Vernon. The unity of sentiment and ac-tion which characterizes the Order, as well as the deep reverence felt for their illustrious brother, George Wash-ington, leave no doubt as to the final result of this

From South Carolina was the first response. The

Grand Lodge met in March, passed resolutions of zealous co-operation, appointed a committee to appeal for imme-diate action on the part of the subordinate lodges, and

directed that a copy of their proceedings be forwarded to the regent of the association. Between twenty and thirty lodges have already sent in their contributions to

The regent has also received an official communication from the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, which

met in July, announcing the unanimous resolve to co-operate in the District.

Several lodges in Alabama and Tennessee have con-tributed in a spirit of patriotism worthy of emulation.

Through the patriotism of friends of the cause in Phil-

idence of all subscribers to the "Mount Vernon Fund," as

the additions made to it from time to time.

The association cannot give a better evidence of its claim to future confidence than by an exposition of past

property and the disposition of the remains of Washington.

property and the disposition of the remains of Washington.

The great object of the association being perpetually to preserve Mount Vernon as consecrated ground, the act of incorporation provides "that the said property herein authorized to be purchased by the said 'Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, shall be forever held by it, sacred to the 'Father of his Country.' "

But the possession of a charter alone not being a guaran-tee that the association would forever continue to exist, it devolved upon the parties arranging for the purchase of

Mount Vernon to anticipate and provide for every possible contingency which could effect its future safety. And as, should the association ever cease to exist, the title could not be held in absyance, a faithful discharge of duty to the remains of Washington compelled the appropriate of the property could

pointment of a residuary legatee—for the property could not be divided among the descendants of individual sub-

repriate that its guardianship should be imposed upon ne mother State.

In his will, Gen. Washington directed that his remains,

with those of his kindred, should be placed in a vault, to be erected on the present locality, which was selected by himself.

The regent, having reason to believe that Congress

The regent, having reason to believe that Congress would be willing to redeem its long-neglected pledge to erect a monument over the body, as soon as a title to the estate was secured, after a review of the locality and grounds where the remains rest, felt assured that neither were adapted to the erection of a monument worthy of Washington and of the nation, and carnestly endeavored to precure from Mr. Washington his consent that the local many department of the

mains in and around it, and the enclosure, shall never be removed nor destarded; nor shall any other person, hereafter, ever be interred or entombed within the said vault or en-closure."

SUSAN I. PELLET,

RIGHMOND, August 21, 1858.

Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, South Carolina.

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1858.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE MOUNT | DISASTROUS FIRE AT THE BALTIMORE |

(From the Ballimore Exchange, Sept. 16.)
Yesterday morning, about twenty minutes to four o'clock, a fire, which resulted very disastrously, broke out in the custom house, at the corner of Gay street and Exchange-place. In a brief time after its discovery the ctary of the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association In the report issued the 25th of June the public were apprized not only of the purchase of Mount Vernon by the association, of the terms of the purchase, of the obout in the custom-house, at the corner of thay street and Exchange-place. In a brief time after its discovery the whold range of offices on the west side of the corridor, or hall of the building, were enveloped in flames, which burst forth in so terrife a manner that even those on watch, and those first upon the ground, were unable to save either the books or papers contained in these rooms. The fire is attributed to accident. At the time, watchmen John Reynolds, Emmuel Wyneman, and James Gorthrop were on duty, and the two latter had ascended into the upper portion of the building to stop a leak in the roof, when their light became extinguished, and dorthrop returned to the messenger's room, where the fire broke out, to relight it. Having done so he went to the upper stories again, leaving Reynolds alone on watch. It is supposed that in lighting the candle Gorthrop had either drepped a lighted match or spark among some papers in the messenger's room, which is also used as a storage room for the popers of the department. Reynolds discovered the fire in a few minutes thereafter, and called his companions down, when they made an attempt ligations assumed in reliance upon the generosity and patriotism of the country to enable it to redeem its liapatriotism of the country to enable it to redeem its liabilities and to secure Mount Verson as the property of the nation, but also that, by the payment of one dollar, any citizen of the United States can become a member of the association; that its organization admits of indefinite extension throughout the Union; that the government of the association carnestly desires such extension shall take place as widely as possible, and with the least practicable delay; that its constitution provides for a representation of each State, in the central administration of its affairs, through a vice regent, and that the regent, under this provision, had already appointed representatives for eleven States. regent is deeply sensible of the responsibilities involved in making appointments to this office of high trust to be held for life, and earnestly desires to discharge a duty attended with so many difficulties and unavoidable delays in such a manner as will best promote the interests of the association, and the future sacredness of Mount

> became general from the ringing of the town-cleck bell.
> At about the same time, Wm. Waltz, the watchman of
> the post-office, smelt the fire, and proceeded to the Lom-bard street front, where he found policeman Pindell, and they also joined in spreading the alarm, and in the effort to check the flames. In a short time the entire contents of the messengers' room were destroyed, when the flames swept through a round hole, about three feet in diameter, on the south side of the room, into the adjoining room of the statistical office, wherein a large number of books containing the records of the foreign and American exports, together with a large number of valuable papers running back to 1852, were placed. All these are de-stroyed, with the exception of five volumes of exports of 1854, and some few important papers, which, being placed in a desk and closet on the side of the wall, were preserved from destruction by the efforts of the hose-pipeman of the Liberty Fire Company, a constant stream being kept thereon.

> being kept thereon.
>
> From this the flames communicated to the room occupied by the warehouse clerks. Here the books and papers are all either destroyed or rendered useless, except in some few cases, as matters of reference. The next office was occupied by the deputy and clerks of Mr. Bowen, the naval officer. Here the consequences were consequences were consequences were desired as records for the very series as records for the very series as records for the consequences.

Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, South Carolina.

vice Recests.

Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie, Richmond, Virginia.

"Alice H. Dickinson, Wilmington, North Carolina.

"Philoclea Edgeworth Eve, Augusta, Georgia.

"Octavia Walton Le Vert, Mobile, Alabama.

"Catharine A McWillie, Jackson, Mississippi.

"Mary Rutledge Fogg, Nashville, Tennessee.

"Elizabeth M. Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.

Miss Mary Morris Hamilton, New York city, New York.

Mrs. Louisa Ingersoll Greenough, Cambridge, Mass.

"Abba Isabella Little, Portland, Maine.

"Catherine Willis Murat, Tallahasse, Florida.

The anniversary of our national independence was deemed an appropriate occasion to call upon the citizens of this great republic to redeem the home and grave of him who achieved it. Appeals to this effect were made in many of the States by their respective vice regents, and by the regent to the municipal officers and council of every city and town in twenty-one States and Territories. The association records with the highest commendation the generous and patriotic spirit in which Alabama celebrated the memorable Fourth of July, and will not doubt that the sun of returning prosperity will yet cause the seed sown in other States to yield a golden harvest to roward its labors.

Notwithstandung the partial success of these efforts. 15

The range of offices from the messengers' room to the end of the building is of frame-work, the partition be-tween each only being about ten feet high, and leaving a vacuum above, under the ceiling, through which the flames had easy access. As soon as the fire-bells commu-nicated the alarm, the fire department hastened promptly to the spot, and labored for some three hours with un-coming exertions to extinguish the flames, which had gained such headway that they threatened the safety of the entire building. The flames spreading upwards caused the plastering of the ceiling to fall, by which the lath said wood work of the flooring above was exposed. The effices on the cast side of the building are not injured by the fire; the water necessarily thrown did some listle damage to the books and papers. Beyond this and the breaking of the window-paner no other loss will be

Owing to the placing of sine and morter underneath the flooring of the second story, and the encasing of the rafters with the same metal, is to be attributed the pres-ervation of the upper stories from any considerable dam-

to the government from this disaster. The cost of replacing the books, repairing the building, and re-finishing the several rooms, will not fall far short of \$20,000, while it will be necessary to have the damaged books transcribed, which will be a heavy item of expense. As a consequence natural to the destruction of so vast a number of books and papers, considerable inconvenience will be experienced in the transaction of the business of the custom-house, while it is not impropable that the loss of custom-house, while it is not improbable that the loss of the records will result in future expense from litiga-

adelphia, a paper has been issued for the cause in rini-adelphia, a paper has been issued for the sole purpose of advancing the interests of the association. The "Mount Vernon Record," which has received the official sanction of the regent, is designed to place before its readers the operations and progress of the Association in every local-ity, and to contain a registry of the names, sum, and res-Collector Mason was summoned to the scene of destruction as soon as possible, as were also a number of the attaches of the custom house, but they could effect but little in their efforts to save the books, &c. At an and leave our readers to form their own conclusions as to early hour in the morning, Fire Inspector Boyd had a number of men employed to clear the premises of the ruins, preparatory to their immediate repair. Throughwell as historical matter connected with Washington and his cotemporaries. It is to be published monthly, and through its columns a clear and interesting history can out yesterday all the clerks and other employees there were actively engaged in preparations for a speedy resumption of business, of which but little, as yet, could be obtained of the method and means by which Mount Vernon is converted into a national shrine. The monthly reports of the association, hereafter, will place before the public the exact state of its fund, and be transacted. Information of the disaster was at once despatched to the Treasury Department at Washington and prompt action may be expected with a view to tem porary arrangements for the discharge of the public business, but under the most favorable circumstances several days must elapse before anything like order can be restored in the several departments.

faithfulness to the wishes, interest, and honor of the country. The two points of general and vital interest to the association and to the public are 'he 'title' to the Watchman Wyneman made a narrow escape from death by suffocation. He had returned to the building after being driven out by the flames, and, being over-come by the heat and smoke, fell to the floor. His cries for help were heard for some time before assistance could be afforded him, but finally Inspector George Reilly, Watchman Washington Goodrich, Officer Pindell, and Watchman washing.

Messrs. Gray, Shaw, and Jones, of the Mechanical Fire
Company, succeeded in rescuing him when almost exhausted, and, after receiving the professional services of
Dr. Hintze, he was removed to his residence. Inspector
Dr. Hintze, he was removed to be residence. Inspector
also also seriously injured by being caught by a Reilly was also seriously injured by being caught by a large mass of the falling ceiling, by which he was prostrated and much bruised, whilst the arteries of one of his.

The current prices in the moderately active are very duil and it are very lower rates. arms were severed and the arm lacerated in a painful

The building was the property of the government and

THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

scribers. Mr. Washington refused to have the title revert to his heirs; it could not be held by Congress, as by the constitution of the United States Congress cannot hold property in a sovereign State without the consent of that (From the Picayune Sept. 12.1 The dry, brief, but fearful records of the daily progres State, and this Virginia would never grant. It has, therefore, from necessity as well as prudence, further pro-vided that, "if from any cause the said association shall of the epidemic—which now holds possession of no one particular ward or street, but has its sway over the whole city—tell sufficiently their own tale to our friends abroad of the severe trial we are undergoing. The fever knows no abatement. Despite the large necessary diminution in the number of persons open to its attacks, the fell destroyer counts up his victims without diminution of number, and it is impossible to fix any turning point for the calamity. The many indications of fall and cool bushels corn, and 1,820,763 bushels outs, making a total weather cive us hope of a speedy relief which capacity. cease to exist, the property owned by the said association shall revert to the Commonwealth of Virginia, sacred to the purpose for which it was originally purchased." Thus, if others forgot and neglected Mount Vernon, it was ap-

THE COTTON CROP.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 15.] The New York Shipping and Commercial List has pre-pared its annual statement of the cotton crop for the year ending August 31, 1858, which enables us to compile our assal comparative tables. The total receipts of cotton at all of the shipping posts for the year just ended were 3,113,962 bales, showing an increase of 174,443 bales, as compared with the previous year. We annex a compara-tive table of receipts, specifying from what source they

Receipts of Co	tion at the I	orts of the	United State	a.	The article is artfully prepared, but it will not deceive, if such was its object.
New Orleans Mobile Florida Texas Georgia South Carolina North Carolina Virginia &c	1854-5. 1,232,044 454,695 186,597 80,737 378,694 499,2,2 26,139 28,661	1835-6. 1,661,433 659,728 144,404 116,078 389,445 495,976 26,698 34,673	1556-7. 1,435,000 503,177 136,544 89,882 322,111 397,331 27,147 28,527	1857-8, 1,576,409 522,364 122,361 145,286 282,973 406,251 23,999 34,329	It never has been said in any paper, or elsewhere, by anybody, that I intended to strump the State against the democratic party; hence your disclaimer was wholly un- necessary. You might have sworn, on your friend Cas-
Total crops—bales,	2,847,339	3,527,845		3,113,902	of that without four

were received overland, from Memphis, Nashville, &c., 3,363 bales at New York, 3,275 bales at Philadelphia, and 2,986 bales at Baltimore.

The total exports from the United States to foreign parts, for the year ending August 31, 1858, were 2,520, 435 bales, divided in comparison with previous years, as follows:

o Great Britain: 1804-5. 1853-6. 1859-7. 1857-8.
France: 400.931 489,037 413,387 84,009.
North of Europe. 135,200 304.005 245,738 215,135
Other foreign ports: 149,362 248,678 146,632 181,342 2 244 209 2 854 604 2 252 657 2 590 45

een to Great Britain, while there has been a falling off the exports to France and and the North of Continen The following will show the stock of cotton (in bales) on hand at the different ports of the United States on the

The great increase of shipments, it will be seen, has

Stock of Cott	on on hand	I in the Unit	ed States.		you do not see it.
New Gricans Mobile Florida Texas Sayannah and Augusta Charleston Virginia New York Other northern ports	1855. 39,423 28,519 166 2,062 3,837 2,085 550 56,846 9,846	. 1856. 6,995 5,005 74 623 3,331 3,144 842 34,657 9,500	1867. 7,321 4,524 56 962 4,673 5,644 420 16,778 8,900	1858. 39,230 10,495 80 1,899 12,585 11,715 609 25,000 20,322	They may destroy the citadel, but the foundations will remain; they are everlasting; "the eternal years of God are hers," and on them the national eddice will be robuilt, attracting the masses by the beauty of its design, the solidity of its structure, and by the pure purposes to which it will be again dedicated. It will afford us shelter from selfish and intractable ambition, and around its alters will be found none but true and faithful worshippers.
Total bales	143,336	64,171	49,258	102,926	Lend a helping hand to save the present from the as-
In regard to the co	nsumpt	ion of the	United St	ates, the	saults of the destroyer, to which you cannot and ought

Bowen, the naval officer. Here the consequences were most serious, as records for five years back were destroyed. Of all the books and papers contained in the naval department, none escaped either entire destruction or being rendered valueless, as even those which were not entirely burned were so charred as to be rendered, for the most part, illegible.

The private office of the naval officer next adjoining also suffered considerably, both by fire and western All. The private office of the naval oncer next aujoratal also suffered considerably, both by fire and water. All should be added at least 150,000 bales for the consumption in the southern States, which is not included in the stroyed, whilst in this latter one it was seriously damstroyed, whilst in this latter one it was seriously damstroyed. The following comparison does not include the consumption in the cotton-growing States:

Year.	Crop.	Consumed.	Year.	Crop.	Consumed.
1857-8	3,113,962	452,185	1843-4	2,030,409	346,744
1856-7	2,939,519	702,138	1842-3	2,378,875	325,120
1855-6	3,527,845	652,739	1841-2	1,683,574	267,850
1861-5	2,847 339.	593,584	1840-1	1,634,945	297,288
18:3-4	2,930,027	610,571	1839-40.	2,177,835	295,193
1852-8	3,262,882	671,009	1838-9	1,360,532	276,019
1851-2	3,015,020	603,029	1837-8	1,801,497	246,663
1850-1	2,355,257	404,108	1830-7	1 422,930	222,640
1849-50	2,006,706	487,700	1835 6	1,360,725	236,731
1848-9	2,728,596	518,039	1834-5	1,254,328	216-88
1847-9	2,347,634	531,772	1823-4	1,205,394	196,413
846-7	1,778,651	427,967	1832-1	1,070,438	194,415
1845-6	2,100,537	424,597	1631-2	987,477	173,800
1841-5	2,394,503	359,000	1834-1	1,038,848	182,143

crop. There is now a fair prospect of any 3,500,000 bales, but it is hardly probable that tills will not be affected by early frosts in some districts, so that the average of current estimates will fall between 3,200,000 and 3,300,000 bales. Our readers will remember that in our last annual statement we gave the average of the estinates as falling we estimated the total production as likely to approach two and a quarter million bales. This latter paragraph gave great umbrage to many of our southern readers, some of whom wrote to us corrections, stating caphatically that the crop would range from twenty-five to twenty-eight hundred thousand bales, and could not possibly exceed the last-named total. The Shipping List gives the total crop actually raised at 3,247,000 bales, of which 3,113,962 came to market. Of course, between this date and the close of the sesson there is great danger of injury to the crop from various causes, but these are seldom sweeping in their character, and local damages are very likely to be exercised without any intention of de-

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

The total receipts of all stock at all the yards for the week ending September 15 are as follows:

Total 3,773 191 570 12,512 Do last week 5,201 270 124 12,552 The offerings on sale to-day were of a better average quality than those of last week, and the receipts for the

week were much lighter. Prices for good cattle were somewhat higher, sales reaching as high, in some instances as \$8 75 a \$9; the latter an extreme price and seldom realized The poor cattle were sold mainly at Bergen Hill, on Mon-day, when 735 head changed hands at prices varying from 5 to 7½ cents, with sales of a few of the best at 8 cents. Prime cattle are scarce and wanted, while good cattle are

at even lower rates.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: Beef cattle—first quality, per cwt., \$3 a \$3 75 ordinary do., \$7 a \$7 50; common do., \$6 a \$5 50; inferior do., \$5 a \$5 50. Cows and calves—first quality, \$50 a \$60; ordinary do. \$40 a \$45; common do., \$50 a \$55; inferior do., \$20 a \$25. Veal calves—first quality, per lb., 5 a 6 cents; ordinary do., 34 a 42 cents. Sheep and lambs—prime quality, per head, \$4 a \$5; ordinary, \$2 a \$3 75. Swine—best corn fed, 54 a 55 cents; ordinary, \$2 a \$5 75. nary, 41 cents.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF CHICAGO. [From the Chicago Times, Sopt. 13.]

weather give us hope of a speedy relief, which cannot of over severthen millions of musicus of grain—namely, come too soon.

17,543,889 bushels.

TWO CENTS.

Carryin, September 7, 1858.

Rev. W. F. Boyakin, editor of the Belleville Democrat:

Dear Siz: I demand as a right to know who requested you to say, as you have said in an editorial of your paper, on the 4th linst., that "Judge Breese is not, nor will be

be, a candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to Mr. Douglas: and all that has been said in reference to his stumping the State against the democratic party i

The article is artfully prepared, but it will not deceive,

of the nation has committed the power, will depend of

in the sunlight and manly. The conspirator deals hiblows secretly; he gets up false issues for the occasion under the cover of which he makes his attack. The

species of warfare is now in progress, and I am surprised

ples you claim to reverence.

I hope you will publish this letter and send me th

name of the person who gave the authority you have ex-

SENATOR DOUGLAS IN MISSOURI.

[From the Jefferson City Examiner—the State paper.]

The readers of the Examiner are well aware that we have not for some time had any confidence in the democ-

the attention of Senator Douglas, and Senator Douglas did not deny its truth!

The peculiar circumstances under which this informa-

understood him. He had a conversation with Senator

with, the democratic members of Congress.

ercised in regard to me and my name.

Very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY BREESE.

without any foundation whatever."

No. 10.

Washington, Sept. 13, 1858.

I. The President directs that the department of the Pacific be divided into two parts. The southern part will be called the Department of California; headquarters, San Francisco. The northern part, to embrace the Territories of Washington and Oregon, excepting the Rogue River and Umpqua districts, will be called the Department of Oregon; headquarters, Fort Vancouver.

H. Brevet Brigadier General N. S. Clarke, colonel 6th Infantry, is assigned to the command of the department of California. In thus abridging the limits of his command, a measure demanded by the length of time required for communication between its northern and southern portions, the Secretary of War specially commends the activity, zeal, and judgment displayed by General Clarke in concentrating the troops of his department for energetic operations against the hostile Indians of the north, as soon as their outbreak became known.

HI. Brigadier General W. S. Harney is assigned to the command of the department of Oregon, and will proceed to his post with all possible despatch. The President directs that Captain A. Pleasanton, 2d dragoons, accompany Gen. Harney as acting assistant adjutant general.

IV. The commandant of the corps of engineers will detail two officers and a detachment of not exceeding fifty engineer soldiers, with the complement of non-commissioned officers for service in the department of Oregon. The Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for this detachment to Fort Vancouver.

V. The several staff departments will make the necessary arrangements for the supply of the department of Oregon from the California depots.

sition to the great democratic party of the nation, whose hardest battles I have helped to fight and win for more than a quarter of a century. You might take your oath than a quarter of a century. You might take your carn of that without fear. But I think, friend Boyakin, your ideas of democracy and mine differ most essentially. You will pardon me for asying that yours seem to be concentrated in one man, while mine embrace great principles. Yours seem to tend to the disruption and debauchery of that great party; mine, to its conservation and purity. Yours, if carried out, will annihilate it; mine will restore it to its pristine

in this contest, now so fiercely waged against the democracy of the nation, its cherished and time-honored principles, and fiercer still against him to whom that portion

V. The several staff departments will make the necessary arrangements for the supply of the department of Oregon from the California depots.

VI. During the campaign against the Indians the troops in the department of Oregon will be allowed two extra rations per week of desiccated vegetables.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General. Of one thing you may be assured, and my past life is I see, or think I see, that great party in danger from conspirators within its own bosom, or from foes without. The last are least to be dreaded, as their attacks are open

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA..

[From the Charlottesville Advocate.] The meeting of the board of visitors of the Univer-The meeting of the board of visitors of the University last week was the most important one in its results that has taken place for many years. Its beneficial results are only to be estimated by the experience of years, not only as far as the advancement of learning is concerned, but so far as they will tend to secure the health and comfort of the hundreds of students who attend upon the lectures at the University.

The principal order to which we allude was that di-

from selfish and intractable ambition, and around its al-tars will be found none but true and faithful worshippers. Lend a helping hand to save the present from the assaults of the destroyer, to which you cannot and ought not to be insensible. Thus shall you be honored of men. Thus shall you become a bright light and a safe guide for our people. Thus only can you preserve the princi-

The principal order to which we allude was that directing an immediate construction of the water works to furnish the University with a constant stream of pure, fresh water. The supply of water is to be obtained upon the farm owned by the University; and the plan adopted for obtaining the supply is the one recommended by the celebrated engineer, Charles Ellett, jr., esq.

The next most important act of the board was to increase the corps of instructors in the school of modern languages, so as to secure a native of those countries whose languages are taught in the school. The number of instructors in this department of knowledge will hereafter be the professor and three assistants. The object of this increase is to secure such facilities of instruction as will insure to the students an opportunity of learning to speak, and not merely to write the language taught. We believe that it is in contemplation of the board to require at the next, or succeeding session, that racy of Senator Douglas. When he commenced warring on the administration on the Kansas question we prompt-ly denounced him, exposed his inconsistencies and fac-tionaness, and avowed the opinion that he designed de-

ing to speak, and not merely to write the language taught. We believe that it is in contemplation of the board to require at the next, or succeeding session, that all candidates for graduation shall be competent to speak fuently the language upon which they expect to graduate. The board ordered that all the grounds surrounding and belonging to the University, including even that portion used by the professor as gardens, should be properly graded and laid out, sown in grass, and planted with ornamental trees and shrubbery. Their intention is to make one extended pleasure-ground, embracing all the lands from the Book-stores to the Observatory mountain, and from Miss Terrill's to the Lynchburg road, which will not only of itself please the eye, but set off in a worthy style the University buildings. They established for this purpose the new office of superintendent of public grounds, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, and appointed Mr. William A. Pratt to fill this new office.

The appointment of hotel-keeper for the large, new hotel was conferred upon Dr. William H. Hammer, of Appomattox county. The appointment of steward for the infirmary was postponed until the next meeting of the board, to be held on the 29th of this month. serting the democracy; and, as the discussion of the question progressed, we did not fail to notice and proper-ly characterize his constant hostility to, and refusal to act session, more than confirming everything we had previously add with regard to the future intentions of Senator Douglas. He had been in secret conclave in his own house in Washington city with life-long enemies of the democratic party, plotting not only against the administration and the South, but the democracy of the Union, and especially the democracy of Missouri. The information we laid before a friend, who recently brought it to

THE YANKEE CHARMER AND HIS RATTLE-

The peculiar circumstances under which this information came into our possession forbade our then making
a public use of it. Very recently, however, we have received further information in regard to the plottings of
Senator Douglas last winter with the enemies of the democracy, fully confirming all we had previously heard,
and which we feel at liberty to make public.

We learn, from sources that we deem entirely reliable,
lst. That Judge Douglas declared to prominent blackrepublicans in Washington city, last winter, that his
Kansas-Nebraska policy was designed by him, and would
have the effect, to surround the slave States with free
States, and thus crush out slavery. A correspondent of the South Carolinian, at the Sweet Springs of Virginia, thus mentions an exhibition there by the snake-charmer! A tall, bony, Yankee-looking for-eiguer, last from California, made his appearance with a box of snakes—rattle-snakes, moccasins, black-snakes, are speciful distance, and grasping with both hands a bunch of snakes, colled them around his neck, and thrust them into his bosom as if they were strands of sill or cetter. States, and thus crush out slavery.

2d. That Douglas declared that Senator Bell, of Tenof stakes, couled them around his neck, and thrust them into his bosom, as if they were strands of silk or cotton. Their twistings and turnings seemed to give him pleas-ure, while the by-standers were filled with very opposite emotions. He professes to tame his savage friends by mesonerism, and thus fights the rattle-snake with his Bell, in which the latter said to Douglas: "The d—d southern fools don't understand you; I do." 3d. That Senator Douglas avowed himself in favor of

3d. That Senator Douglas avowed himself in favor of emancipation in Missouri, and said he hoped the movement in favor of emancipation would succeed.

4th. That Senator Douglas expressed the hope to these same black-republicans that F. P. Blair, jr., would succeed Senator Green in the United States Senate, and voluntarily promised to use his efforts, when the proper time came, to secure the election of Blair in place of Green. own weapon.

Some in the crowd suggested that he should take a wild, untamed snake and show his power over it, which he agreed to do for twenty-five dollars. This sum was readily subscribed, and a rattle-snake, caught the day bereadily subscribed, and a rattle-snake, caught the day be-fore, was soon procured. The operator examined him with some caution, but presently turned the box over and threw the venomous reptile upon the green sward. He kicked him about several times, caught him by the tail and threw him back and forth, and finally seized him in the middle and held him at arms' length. The snake turned his bend towards him, and their eyes met—the 5th. That he held meetings in his own house in Washington city, under lock and key, with prominent black-republicans, last winter, who came at his own invitation, and to whom he made in substance these declarations. These are some of the charges we are enabled to make turned his head towards him, and their eyes met—the latter fixed his gaze steadily upon the snake and kept it so for several minutes, when he suddenly coiled itaround his neck, thrust it in his bosom, as he had done the others, and the snake seemed entirely docile. Two days after, he repeated his experiment for twenty dollars on a large rattle-snake which had just been caught, and with similar results. A crowd of ladies, gentlemen and childagainst Senator Douglas. The information upon which we make them is, we reiterate, entirely reliable, and we cannot, therefore, doubt their truth. He even prided himself upon the position his apparent friendship for the South gave him of injuring the South. Regarded as a friend of the South, he could do the South more injury than any black-republican. ren, in the piazza of the hotel, witnessed the singular ex-hibition. It was pulnful to behold, though the individual seemed to have the most entire confidence in his ability to His secret interviews with the black-republicans—in-terviews which he solicited—were held for the purpose of levising a plan of action that should result in the deteat

devising a plan of action that should result in the detect of the administration and overthrow of the democratic party, and scene for himself not only toleration but support for re-election from the black-republicans, while he played his part in the game as a democrat.

The black-republicans of Illinois were therefore solicited by the leading black-republican members of Congress, and by their leading organ, the New York Tribune, to support the re-election of Senator Douglas to the Senate Believing that they could elect Lincoln—and a largain having been made some time ago between the friends of Trimbull and Lincoln, as Douglas himself charges, by which Lincoln was to have the senatorship—the black-republicans of Illinois refused to come into the arrangement. The black republicans outside of Illinois had, therefore, no alternative but to acquiesce in this arrangement. Hence we now see Douglas battling the black-republicans is friends; and the opposition of the black-republicans is friends; and the opposition of the black-republicans is friends; and the opposition of the black-republicans is mind since last winter, and now contemplates acting with the democratic party hereafter.

Collision on The Danyilla Ralizaoan.—Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, a collision,, which might have terminated very fearfully, took place on the Danyille ine, about ten o'clock, a collision, which might have terminated very fearfully, took place on the Danyille line, about ten o'clock, a collision, which might have terminated very fearfully, took place on the Danyille line, about ten o'clock, a collision, which might have terminated very fearfully, took place on the Danyille line, about ten o'clock, a collision, which the fearfully, took place on the Danyille line, about ten o'clock, a collision, which they four filled by some of the locomotive's works getting out of order, and the freight train from Richmond. The collision was between the freight train from Richmond. The collision was between the freight train from Richmond. The col

control the horrid animals.

the calamity. The many indications of fall and cool weather give us hope of a speedy relief, which cannot were too soon.

One of the noticeable and melancholly features of the mortality of the easem has been the large number of deaths among infants and children. Parents, por and rich, will long remember this summer with painful reminscences.

The flood of commerce begins to beat its mighty wave around our counting-rooms and depots, our leves and variethouses. The immense trade centred here cannot awar the departure of the epitemise of easily seven over death itself.

The CRISISSE.—The Chinese who have gone to the new gold diggings have determined to devote themselves from this cope and sol its mighty arms in motion. Cotton is king even over death itself.

The CRISISSE.—The Chinese who have gone to the new gold diggings have determined to devote themselves from this problem of the control of the period of the problem of the